

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1786.

The following was intended to be inserted last Week, but omitted on Account of the List of Prizes.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1786.

The following state of facts are now further offered to the public in refutation of the pretended claims of Andrew Craig and William Cooper, to make sales of 40,000 acres of land at Otsego Lake, in the county of Montgomery, State of New-York, advertised by them in the Pennsylvania Gazette of April 5th, 12th and 19th, and May 1st 1786.

BY Andrew Craig's confession, the patent for the Otsego tract of 100,000 acres, granted by George the 3d, King of Great-Britain, to Col. G. Croghan, is dated Nov. 30, 1769. He says at the same time, that it was mortgaged to Gov. Franklin Dec. 13, 1768, and next day assigned to the Burlington company. What is that but to tell us, the Burlington company claim a right from Col. Croghan in that land, near one year before he had any right in it himself? Behold the corner stone of that impregnable foundation, as he calls it, on which he and his partner build their title to the 40,000 acres of land in dispute! It is like the chaff which the wind driveth away.

Likewise he says, "besides a large sum paid for the purchase, the Burlington company lent in ready money, to enable G. Croghan to pay the patent fees and other charges, 3000 l. Jersey currency, besides 1000 l. advanced him by Gov. Franklin." Would not any person unacquainted with facts be led to suppose from this account, that 4000 l. was given as the consideration money for the second mortgage of March 10th, 1770; for the first was cancelled. From a faithful copy in my possession, the mortgage given to Gov. Franklin on that day, and his assignment to the Burlington company, was for 1500 l.

Question: What then became of the surplus of 2500 l.

Answer: A deed was executed from Col. Croghan to Gov. Franklin for 33,000 acres of land, part of the aforesaid 100,000 acres, dated March 14, 1770, which deed is recorded at Albany, in book H. of deeds, page 182, &c. Other 1500 l. were allowed for the purchase of more than twice 15,000 acres, known by the name of The Burlington Company Land, adjoining to the tract granted to Gov. Franklin--and of the remaining 1500 l. for which the mortgage of March 10th was given, 600 l. hath been recovered in virtue of a sale made of Col. Croghan's country seat, near Philadelphia, called Monkton-Hall. Thus we behold other parts of Cooper and Craig's impregnable foundation claims broken down.

In a manufactured certificate produced in favor of Mr. Craig, by some of his abettors, it is alledged, that on the 13th day of January last, the land was cried off to William Cooper for 2700 l. and Messrs. Cooper and Craig, and their friends, have not hesitated to declare, they shall gain 10,000 l. a piece by that (fictitious) purchase. And a little below the certificate Mr. Craig very modestly asserts, "that the 40,000 acres of land, lately conveyed by the Sheriff of Montgomery to Cooper and Craig, sold for considerably less than is due to them," and adds, "all the remaining estates of Col. Croghan and Gov. Franklin are liable for the balance." A most marvellous mortgage truly, which far exceeds the widow of Zarephath's meal and cruse of oil. For although the meal wasted not, neither did the cruse of oil fail, yet our fortunate gentlemen have lighted upon better bread and a richer cruse in a bond and mortgage, which not only does not diminish, however freely used, but the more it is used the larger it becomes, is always full and always running over. No wonder all the remaining estates of Gov. Franklin and Col. Croghan are not sufficient to satisfy the balance. It has by their own accounts already engulphed 10,500 l. due to Mr. Morton, and 20,000 acres of land mortgaged for the payment of 2000 l. and interest, to T. Wharton, myself, and others. Had I not good grounds to affirm in a former paper, that the pretended purchase of 40,000 acres of land by Cooper and Craig, on their own terms, if allowed, would put it in their power to swallow up all that remains of 100,000 acres, and without even that satisfying the cravings of an insatiable all devouring appetite? Mr. Craig here confesses and therein justifies my assertion.

Again, he asserts that "Gov. Franklin's second mortgage is not only prior to any other mortgage, but antecedent to any judgment against Col. Croghan." But to expose this sophistry we need only remark, that he never sued out or fore-closed the mortgage. That yet remains to be done in chancery. He owns the Sheriff's sale was in virtue of the judgment bond of G. Croghan, to Gov. Franklin, obtained at New-York in January term 1773, to which John Morton's judgment obtained at the same place three months before, namely in October term 1772, for 10,500 l. and William Peters's judgment obtained nine months earlier still, for 1,5380: 17: 8 and costs, are assuredly prior; and all sales of those lands in virtue of the judgment obtained by Gov. Franklin, under which Cooper and Craig claimed to sell, are bound to answer those prior judgments. Thus is the puff paste of the impregnable foundations of those persons claim to sell the lands in question by Sheriff's sale quite demolished.

Andrew Craig owns William Peters's prior judgment to be antecedent to their mortgage, which in fact is giving up the point; but with the same breath, he blows hot and cold, owns and denies the force of this prior judgment, by allying that was satisfied upwards of ten years ago, by the sale of Alexander M. Kee's patent. But the honorable James Duane, who acted as Counselor at law for William Peters, declared in January last, that said Peters's judgment is not satisfied, and that Col. Croghan's Otsego tract is bound by it; nor is Mr. Morton's judgment yet satisfied, which is prior to Gov. Franklin's. Now which of the two is the ablest expounder of law and most to be depended upon, Andrew Craig or Counselor Duane, need not to be argued here.

In the next place, Andrew Craig thus denies what I had on good authority asserted. "He says with regard to 6000 acres (and more) asserted to be sold to Major Augustin Provost, who married Col. Croghan's daughter, the Major himself (if we are rightly instructed) is candid enough to acknowledge the contrary." Unluckily for Mr. Craig's assertion, a deed is recorded in the proper office at Albany, dated March 1, 1770, from Col. Croghan, to Augustin Provost, in which, for the consideration of 100 l. and five shillings in hand paid, he hath bargained and sold, given, granted and confirmed to the said Augustin Provost, his heirs and assigns for ever, 6061 acres on the north side of end of Otsego Lake, part and parcel of his patent for 100,000 acres granted November 30, 1769, which may be seen in book H. of deeds registered at Albany, page 419, and this was 9 days before any mortgage of Col. Croghan upon record to any part of the said land. As to his selvo, "if we are rightly instructed," it became him to know the ground he stood upon, and not from vague report assert for fact what is destitute of truth.

Once more, he alleges that no man's premises within the bounds intended to be touched, except only 1000 acres and up-

wards, formerly the property of Joseph Galloway. I ask what then becomes of upwards of 4000 acres, which Col. Croghan conveyed by deed to Messrs. Baynton, Wharton and Morgan, for the sum of 500 l. Pennsylvania currency, and of 25,777 acres, contained within the 40,000 acres, which they claim to sell, already sold and conveyed by deed from G. Croghan to Joseph Wharton, for 1,9000. Surely these deeds for 30,000 acres, purchased at so dear a rate deserve to be mentioned with as much tenderness at least as the grant to Joseph Galloway of 1000 acres, which is a deed of gift, about which Mr. Craig screws up his mouth and speaks so demurely. But here he fulfils the scripture, strains at a gnat and swallows a camel.

I now proceed to the examination of the certificate produced by Mr. Craig, to support his pretended purchase of the 40,000 acres of land at the Sheriff's sales, January 13 last, for 1,2700. This, as it reflects upon my conduct, and like a fow that has been wallowing in the mire, disgorges the filth that it had swallowed but could not digest, I shall handle as I can, to avoid pollution from meddling with the excrementitious discharges of this unclean cloven footed animal, and shall answer paragraph by paragraph.

It thus begins. "We the subscribers, being present at the sales of a tract of land, sold at the suit of William Franklin, in whose place Andrew Craig and William Cooper appeared, now we certify that the sale was regularly opened, and Doctor John Morgan appeared, with an injunction from Chancery, as he said, to stop the Sheriff's sale, but would not give his injunction to the Sheriff, but served him with a copy."

I cannot suppose the authors of this romance ever expected I should have an opportunity to see it, as it is a matter so easily refuted, and they were regardless of their credit in their assertions, provided they could carry the point they labour at; for as well might they affirm darkness to be light, and that truth and falsehood had met and killed each other, as hope to support what they have here affirmed, since I trust I shall be able to demonstrate and expose the fallacy and sophistry of their assertion. To an affirmation without proof, however barefaced, a simple denial of the fact is all that is commonly required. But I shall produce reasons to back my denial, that must force the assent of every impartial person, unless what I here declare can be disproved upon better testimony than a bare affirmation of interested certificate writers and signers. The fact is, Mr. Irefon, Clerk to Col. Burr, Counsellor at law, was furnished with the Chancellor's injunction to the Sheriff, to suspend the sales, and charged with the business of serving it. He accordingly waited on the Sheriff, at his own house, in Cherry Valley, 12 miles from the place of sale. He, then, and not I, and at Cherry Valley, not on the day or place of sales, served the Sheriff with the writ of injunction, and left a copy in his hands, as the law requires and custom sanctions.

How these same principal gentlemen of the county could see the transaction at twelve miles distance from where it happened, or see a transaction at a place where no such event ever happened, and see it performed by one who never performed it, or how they will reconcile their assertions which are untrue, with facts that stand in direct opposition, let them answer. They may strive to cut, but they will find it above their ability to untie the gordian knot.

The certificate proceeds thus, "the Sheriff took council, who advised him to do his duty." Here they wish to hide themselves in a dust of their own raising. But I ask who gave that counsel? Answer, Christ P. Yates, certificate writer, who is at the head of the list of subscribers. His brother Hendrick Frey follows, and the other appurtenances in course. C. P. Yates was both counsel for the Sheriff, and for Cooper and Craig; from which premises a child might draw a just conclusion. Does no connivance appear between Yates, Cooper and Craig, and the Sheriff? The matter being duly weighed will shew on which side the balance preponderates. He advised the Sheriff "to do his duty," that is, as I understand it, to violate his oath of office, and to trample the Chancellor's injunction and authority under foot. If Col. Frey joined, it must needs be considered as strange advice from a Judge.

The certificate then acknowledged "the land was sold and cried off to John Morgan for 3625 l." I am glad they have confessed it. They ought however to have added that W. Cooper bid 3600 l. But the certificate informs us, that according to the conditions of the vendue the land was cried off to W. Cooper, for 2700 l. that is they sink 900 l. below their own bid, in order to sweep away the remainder of Gov. Franklin's and G. Croghan's estates to satisfy the balance, but paid no money, though they carried a blank receipt for the money from New-York, signed by their lawyers, to fill up.

The certificate gives this relation, indeed, of the matter, viz. "That the money was to be paid down at delivery of the deed, but when it was made ready the said John Morgan could not be found, although his escape was proclaimed by public outcry, but no John Morgan could be found." Much stress being laid on this feigned out-cry, John Morgan appears in time to vindicate himself from Cooper's assertions, to the shame and confusion of himself and partner, and Messrs. Certificate Signers. The following is a true state of the fact: On the 13th day of January the sales being opened, the 40,000 acres of land were struck off to Dr. John Morgan, after two o'clock. Dinner was shortly after served up, and the sheriff came to him at the table, and told him it would require two or three hours to make out the deed. He was answered, he might take his own time, for the purchaser should not leave the house that night; to which answer the sheriff made no reply, but left him to go and make out the deed. Between 3 and 4 o'clock, the sales and dinner being both over, and the chief of the company gone, smocking and some noise, as is customary at times, ensued. Whereupon the purchaser went out to take a walk on the bank of the river on which the tavern is situated, to enjoy the benefit of fresh air free from disturbance; but that he was ever beyond reach of the bell, or voice of an ordinary cryer, he cannot allow. But what distance is that, even according to their exaggerations, for men who certify they saw or heard what, if it ever passed, was at the distance of twelve miles? All the out-cry was within doors, and the proclamation of escape, as they term it, was made by William Cooper in the most vulgar language, viz. "That said John Morgan was gone to hell; he had been seen tilting there, across the river, as hard as he could drive, and would never return." Regardless of Mr. Irefon's declaration, that Dr. Morgan was a man of a different cast from what Mr. Cooper was pleased to represent, and the sheriff might be assured he was not far off, and would soon return, a feigned sale was made a second time, and the lot struck off to W. Cooper. This unusual proceeding took up about a quarter of an hour, and not more, as Mr. Irefon informed me on my return, which was quickly after, and long within the time the Sheriff required to

draw the deed. On being told what had happened, I immediately challenged Cooper as the author of the falsity he had proclaimed. Then both he and Craig (which can be proved) relinquished their pretended purchase, though unwillingly, for the sheriff went with me into another room to tender the deed he had drawn; I soon discovered it to be a botched and defective performance, replete with misnomers and other errors. Mr. Irefon who was present, and a better judge than myself, declared to the Sheriff that it was defective in essentials as well as form; whereupon the subscriber thus addressed the Sheriff:--You must know, sir, that every purchaser of land expects a good title for his money, and a sufficient conveyance. I look for that common privilege of a purchaser, to have such a title made out, as is free from defects, and as counsel learned in the law shall advise and require. Forty thousand acres of land, or three thousand six hundred and twenty-five pounds in money, is of too great value to rest upon a defective conveyance. He then spoke of lawyer C. P. Yates as very able counsel. I answered, he might be thought so by Cooper and Craig, who had retained him, but I had no inclination, under those circumstances, to trust my cause to him. I told him if he would accompany me to Albany I would take counsel there, and satisfy him for his attendance. He said he would go back to the room where Cooper and Craig were, and propose it to them. He accordingly went, and returned with this answer, "That no alterations should be made, and if I would not accept of the deed, as it was drawn, without any alterations whatever, I should have no other." I told him I would not accept of that as a sufficient deed, for it was defective, and conveyed no secure title; and I added, (Mr. Irefon being present) remember that I accept of no defective deed or defective title, nor will I give up my prior right as a purchaser. Here our conversation ended. We all lodged in the same house, namely, Cooper and Craig, Mr. Irefon and myself, and the Sheriff; but I was informed next morning, before we left the tavern to proceed on our journey, that the Sheriff was up great part of the night walking to and fro, as if much disturbed with the transactions of the preceding day. They all knew we had no further business at that time in Montgomery county at that season of the year. It was a dangerous season to travel. A sleigh with horses and driver had broke through in attempting to cross Hudson's river, just before we crossed it, opposite to Albany, were carried under the ice, and all perished. The same happened again a few days after our return. Yet to justify the advertising those lands to sale at that inclement season of the year, Mr. Craig calls it an hospitable country. The Sheriff, as well as Messrs. Craig and Cooper, might very well know we had given orders to discharge our bill over night, that we might set out in the morning in time to reach Schenectady, about forty miles off, the next night, which was more convenient than to ride after night at that time of year, when the days were at the shortest. Yet we were detained in the morning some time in getting ready, contrary to Mr. Craig's assertion, who might solace himself in seeing visions and dreaming. We stopped at the first stage on our way, the weather being cold, and we spent a full hour at our breakfast stage. Let this simple relation be compared with Craig's romance, and the idle tales of the certificate writers and signers; any indifferent person will easily discover on which side the truth is to be found.

I mean not, so easily as he seems to flatter himself, to give up my claims of near twenty years standing, to his and his partner's recent speculation, which he entered into, involved as it was in dispute, to fish in troubled waters, to the injury of bona fide creditors. Nor will I give up my prior right as a purchaser, but submit both freely to the decision of a prudent, upright Chancellor, who I trust will not suffer the authority and dignity of his station to be trampled upon with impunity; or I will refer them to such act as the legislature of New-York may see fit to pass, for setting up those lands to sale again, so that a purchaser, be he who he may, can obtain a safe and secure title.

It is alledged by Mr. Craig, that Mr. Cooper made me and my associates many offers since my purchase on the 13th day of January. The only shadow of a proposition that ever came from him, since that time, was, that if I would pay (not what was actually due) but what appeared due on the face of the judgment bond he and Craig had purchased, he would assign the mortgage over to me. This was on the 22d day of April, made, it is true, in writing, signed by Robert Barnhill and Amos Taylor, as witnesses. Such a piece of shuffling business scarcely deserves notice; but as they plume themselves on their address, a short reply will suffice. Mr. Cooper, attended with two other persons, called at my house in the afternoon of the day just mentioned; I desired them to sit down, and asked their business. They declined my invitation to sit, but Cooper advanced, and thrust a folded paper into my hand, in form of a letter, and hastily retreated. I followed him to the door, requested permission to read, that I might know the contents and give him my answer. He replied I might do that at my leisure. I asked where he lodged, that I might convey my answer, if he did not chuse to stay and receive it. He replied, at Burlington, and went off. I examined the scrawl, which was blotted and unintelligible; but that evening, for the first time, I saw his advertisement in the Gazette, in which he gave notice that from and after the 20th of the month (which was two days before) he or his partner should be at Otsego lake to sell the 40,000 acres of land at private sale, in lots. I considered any other answer than through the channel of a newspaper as unnecessary, in which I forewarned all persons, not to purchase from them those lands, if they wished to keep clear of a lawsuit in chancery.

I beg pardon of the public for taking up so much of their time in a paper, devoted to more interesting news and entertainment. But I persuade myself it will be acknowledged by all, that unless I chuse to surrender tamely my own rights and that of others to speculators in disputed claims, coming in at a late day, it was unavoidable. I propose to visit Montgomery county before long, where, if the Sheriff, or any of the certificate signers have any demands upon me, I shall pay a proper attention to them. I may then perhaps meet Messrs. Cooper or Craig there in better temper, and come to some agreement, founded in justice and equity, to which I shall not be averse, if I meet with the same disposition in them.

JOHN MORGAN.

MR. BERNARD GRATZ, in answer to Andrew Craig.

May 25, 1786.

The Sheriff's advertisement for the sale of 40,000 acres in the Otsego patent, which are alledged to be bought by William Cooper and Andrew Craig, copied from the Albany Gazette of January the 5th, 1786, begins thus.

"Public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of a certain writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Supreme Court of this State, at the suit of William Franklin, against Bernard Gratz, executor of the last will and testament of George Croghan, deceased, &c." and then it goes on to describe and offer the

land for sale. Astonished at this sale, and the advertisement reprinted in the Gazette of May 17th inst. I must remark, that this is the first notice or information I have ever had of these remarkable proceedings, except by hear-say. To throw some light upon this dark affair, I think it my duty to acquaint the public, on whose candour I rely for a favourable construction of the trouble I am obliged to give them, that I am one of the executors of the last will of the late Col. George Croghan, but I am but one of five, of whom the remaining four are no less executors than myself. Why then my name only is here used, and those of the other executors passed over, I am at a loss to guess, unless Messrs. Cooper and Craig supposed that the greater the silence and obscurity in which they have covered the whole of this transaction, the more likely they were to escape notice, and perpetrate their deep laid designs in darkness. This is the first time I ever knew that Messrs. Cooper and Craig did or ever meant to bring a suit against me as executor to Col. Croghan, or otherwise. If serving me with any notice or summons to appear to the action was necessary to their obtaining judgment, as I suppose it was, I am free to declare they never did. And their proceedings are erroneous. These persons, instead of coming in at the door, as those mentioned of old, attempt to climb the wall, or to get in the back way.

Mr. Cooper, at least, (whatever may be the case with Mr. Craig) cannot plead ignorance where I lived, if he required me to join issue in the suit. For although I never knew the man before August or September last, he then came to my store, and introduced himself, and appeared a very loquacious forward man for a stranger. He entered upon the subject of Col. Croghan's lands, and told me that he had lately purchased the assignment of Gov. Franklin's mortgage on 40,000 acres of the Otsego patent. I told him in answer, I heard that he, as a purchaser, had it in contemplation to deprive Joseph Wharton of the 27,777 acres, being part of said land, that he had bought of Col. Croghan, and for which he had paid 1,9000. I added, this was not doing as a man would be done by, for his and Craig's purchase was but a late affair, and for a very small sum in comparison with what Wharton paid; that having no concern in it, as an original purchaser, it would appear wicked and cruel in the eyes of the world. He replied, "let the world think as it pleased, he was determined, and that as he was young in trade, 3000l. and upwards would do him and Mr. Craig a great deal of good. If Joseph Wharton would pay him that sum by November next (viz. in about 2 or 3 months) he should be satisfied, but not otherwise."

This is all the notice I ever had of the proceedings till since the sales. Whether this is legal notice, and gives them a right to obtain judgment and sell the land by Sheriff's sale, encumbered with prior judgments, and a number of prior sales and mortgages unsatisfied, let the honest and impartial determine. It appears to me a new and dangerous doctrine, and that it becomes every man, who wishes to secure his property from being laid hold of by such men, to have a watchful eye over their conduct.

BERNARD GRATZ, one of the Executors of Col. George Croghan, deceased.

To the Printers of the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.
The inclosed paper, exhibiting a plan for introducing into the country generally the use of malt-beer, to be brewed by private families, has been presented to the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture; by whose order I am to request you to publish it.
T. PICKERING, Secretary.
May 1786.

To the PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY for promoting Agriculture and Rural Affairs.

GENTLEMEN,
YOUR design comprehending whatever concerns the interest or economy of the American farmer, a paper which recommends to him any practice successfully established in other countries, is not improperly addressed to you. The practice I mean, is that of brewing malt-beer, which has so generally obtained among the farmers in England.

Spirituous liquors have been found as fatal to virtue as to health; and in every country, the free use of them among the common people has destroyed the faculties of both soul and body. Any proposal then, which has for its object a change of a destructive beverage, for a delicious and wholesome drink, is entitled to a favorable reception, and is equally worthy of the regard of our rulers and ministers of religion: For the state has an interest in the vigour and strength of its people; and religion subsists but to little purpose without morals.

When it is a fact, generally admitted, that the common use of malt-beer is a promoter of health and vigour in the people of the northern nations of Europe, and that the farmers in England brew their own beer, we may well believe that to introduce the practice here would be an important good to the people of this country also, especially as the American farmer would thereby be freed from the necessity of expending his money for foreign spirits, which every serious person sees with sorrow is the cancer of health and of happiness in many families in this country.

It is easy to raise objections:—It is mainly to overcome difficulties. In the present case, there is but one difficulty imagined:—"We cannot get malt." This is an obstacle easily to be surmounted: It is in the power of our Legislators to introduce malt for general use, throughout the states, in a short time; whereas, if it be left to chance, or to the example or exhortations of individuals, the acquisition is probably some hundred years distant.

At the commencement of the revolution war, it struck me, that the brewing of beer at home ought to be a *fine qua non* among farmers here as well as in Europe; and I was the more confirmed in this opinion when I perceived, from my own little practice, that the knowledge of malting and brewing was so easily acquired, as to become familiar to my common servants: Hence it is evident to me, that any person may readily learn both how to malt and how to brew. But, there are reasons why here, as in England, it is best that the farmer should buy the malt he wants. That he may do this, malt must previously be introduced somewhere within his reach: And to bring that about, it ought in my humble opinion to be taken up, first by the people of the country desiring it; who will apply to their General Assembly, for a malt-work to be erected at the expence and for the use of the county, under proper regulations, adapted to the design.

I have thought of a scheme of such a county malt-work, and of principles and regulations by which it may be conducted to the best purpose; in the execution whereof, the expence need not be great, and cannot far, if at all, exceed the income of it. The convenience of such a county work will render the cost of malt less in this way to the farmer, than if he made it at home, nor need he expend his cash about it, as an exchange of malt for barley will be preferred by the maltster. Whatever shall be gained in the business, is to be carried to the credit of the county. It is hoped there would be some gain; because in the beer countries of Europe, most of their malt is purchased from persons who carry on malt works at their private expence; which strongly implies a gain on the business. Some maltsters exchange malt for barley, bushel for bushel, for their profit:—but it is probable the honest maltster would find his advantage from it rather small. There is a practice by others of blowing up malt, in which case measure for measure may give sufficient income. On the other hand, where (as I have known practised) twelve pence moreover is taken, there the maltster gains immoderately; or else he malts imperfectly, to render such addition necessary for giving him a sufficient profit.

Under such a public work, every person of the county, from the lowest tenant to the greater farmer, who shall grow a few bushels of barley, can have malt without applying cash: He only

carries his bags of barley to the work, and returns with them full of malt: The brewing it into beer to his own fancy soon becomes familiar, and it will be pleasing to his good wife and family. Until the farmer shall raise hops, hoarhound will be a wholesome substitute. This drink is more certainly to be acquired than cyder; barley being hardy against every enemy to grain whilst growing, except water-holding grounds.---So shall every farmer of the county, adopting the design, be independent of the caterpillar and other usual enemies to the apple, and also independent of foreign countries, for a wholesome home-brewed drink at his own command!

From the experience of several harvests, in which a light beer was the only drink of the people, excepting water, rum being totally excluded, beer proved to be most satisfactory, the most profitable and wholesome liquor that my people have ever had at their harvest: They every way prefer it. It is pleasing to see how much more cheerfully, steadily and orderly they go through the whole harvest, than they did when rum was used---that quick, wildfire cordial, which so hastily raises the people up to excess, and often disables them for future reaping for days, and even entire harvests.---I have only further to observe, that beer is the harvest drink in the northern countries of Europe, generally, as I am informed.

With hearty inclinations to second the designs and endeavors of your society in promoting the happiness of American husbandmen, I am, Gentlemen, your friend,
Maryland, 14th January, 1786.

Just PUBLISHED, by Young, Stewart & McCulloch,

- The corner of Chestnut and Second-streets,
1. RUDDIMAN'S Rudiments of the Latin Tongue. To this edition is added Prosody, adapted to the principles of Ruddiman's Latin Grammar, which renders it more valuable than any hitherto published.
2. A Mirror, representing the Religious Characters of the Times. By Mr. John Anderson.
3. Observations on the fall of Antichrist.
4. Childrens Books, viz. History of the Bible---Philadelphia Cries---King Pippin---New-years Gift---House that Jack Built---Polly Cherry;---all adorned with cuts.

L A T E L Y P U B L I S H E D.

1. Essays for Young Ladies, by Miss More; very proper to be introduced into Seminaries for the education of Young Ladies.
2. Miss More's Poems.
3. M'Laurin's Sermons on the Cross of Christ.
4. Spelling-Books, Primers, Catechisms, &c. &c.
* * All the above articles to be sold wholesale or retail.

WEDNESDAY, June 7, 1786.

Mr. A D G A T E'S LAST CONCERT,

Will be performed at the University, THIS EVENING, beginning at 8 o'clock. The pieces, both vocal and instrumental, and the Performers, will chiefly be the same as at the last GRAND CONCERT, viz.

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|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Martini's celebrated Overture. | 6. An Anthem from the 122d Psalm. |
| 2. An Anthem from the 18th Psalm. | 7. An Anthem from the 2d of Solomon's Songs. |
| 3. An Anthem from the 97th Psalm. | 8. A Flute Concerto, by Mr. Brown. |
| 4. A Violin Concerto, by Mr. Juhan. | 9. Handel's celebrated Hallelujah Chorus, from the Messiah. |
| 5. An Anthem from the 150th Psalm. | |

In order to prevent inconvenience, a new set of tickets have been prepared for this Concert, so that none else can be received at the door. Each person, having subscribed since June 1, 1785, is entitled to three tickets, which may be had, by applying to Mr. FERGUSON, at the southwest corner of Chestnut and Third-streets.

Such non-subscribers as choose to attend may be supplied with tickets, at 3/9 each, by calling on Mr. YOUNG, at the southwest corner of Second and Chestnut-streets. A Syllabus, containing the words of the pieces, may likewise be had of Mr. Young.

N. B. The time of the last Subscription having expired, the Subscribers are requested to meet at the University, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, when a state of the accounts will be laid before them.

NOTICE is hereby given to the officers of the following battalions, late of the county of Philadelphia, now of Montgomery county, that the subscriber purposes to attend at the houses hereinafter mentioned, in order to receive the accounts from the officers of the respective battalions that they may produce against the office of Lieutenant of the county of Philadelphia, for drummers, fifers and extra services, agreeable to law.

Lieutenant Colonel Richards's battalion, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at the house of the widow Snyder.

Lieutenant Colonel Croll's battalion, on Thursday, the 15th, at the house of Captain Andrew Cambell.

Lieutenant Colonel Smith's battalion, on Friday, the 16th, at the house late Major Right's tavern.

Lieutenant Colonel Correy's battalion, on Saturday, the 17th, at the house of the widow Thomson.

N. B. It is expected that the officers will be punctual in their attendance by ten o'clock in the morning; and they will please to observe, that this is the last time they will be called on for their accounts, as the Lieutenant will close his accounts as soon as possible.
WILLIAM COATS, Lieut. C. P.
Philadelphia County, June 5th, 1786.

T O B E S O L D,

ONE hundred acres of banked meadow, lying upon Maurice's river, in the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey; together with eighty acres of upland within one mile of the meadow, on which is a small framed dwelling house, and good apple orchard. With a little improvement it is thought the meadow will produce three hundred tons of English hay yearly. The purchaser, on paying a small part of the purchase money in hand, may have easy payments for the remainder, giving proper security. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers, near Cohansey bridge, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

May 29, 1786.

NICHOLAS JOHNSON, sen.
VICTORINA JOHNSON.

WAS taken up trespassing in the subscriber's inclosures, on Sunday, the 14th instant, a light Sorrel Horse, with four white feet, a snip in his forehead, and newly shod before. The owner or owners, by proving property, paying charges, may repossess him again.

ROBERT COLVIN,
¶

Ridley, May 15th, 1786.

WHEREAS the subscriber, living in Burlington county and state of New-Jersey, gave a note to John Fenton, of Bucks county, in Pennsylvania, for seventeen pounds, in the year 1783. There are to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay the same, until compelled by law.
June 5, 1786.
JAMES KEMPTON.

S T U R G E O N,

Cured in the BALTIC manner, to be Sold, by
ELIZABETH PHILIPS,

In Kensington, near the Long Bridge, either for Exportation or Home Consumption.

SHE has followed the same business for upwards of thirty years, has given general satisfaction to her former customers, and hopes for the continuance of their favours. She warrants the said fish to keep in the hottest climates, by observing the following directions. Take out the bung and draw the pickle into a clean earthen pot or pan, then take out the marked head, harden on the hoops again and pour the pickle over the fish, putting a clean cloth under the head of the keg to prevent the air getting in; if the pickle waste, add sharp vinegar to it.

The said fish is also sold by Mr. JOSEPH BURNES, in Front-street, between Vine and Callowhill-streets, and by no other person.
May 2d, 1786.

In the case of Manuel Noah, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners will meet on Monday, the thirty-first day of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Court-House in the city of Philadelphia, for receiving the proofs of the creditors of the said Manuel Noah, in support of their several claims, of which all said creditors are desired to take notice.

By order of the Commissioners,
JOHN JENNINGS, Clerk.

THE subscriber, a prisoner confined in goal for debt, hereby gives public notice to all his creditors, that he intends to apply to the next Inferior Court of Common Pleas, to be held in and for the county of Suffex, in the state of New-Jersey, to have the benefit of the insolvent law. They are therefore requested to appear at the Court-house, in the aforesaid county, on the third Tuesday in August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of his estate should not be made, and he discharged according to said law.

February 21, 1786.

ALEXANDER SCOBY.

Philadelphia, May 30, 1786.

THE Partnership of CHRISTIAN WIRTZ and Son, is this day dissolved; all persons having any demands against said partnership are desired to bring in accounts for adjustment, and those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as the books and papers are in his possession.

CHRISTIAN WIRTZ.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ELIJAH DAVIS, late of Providence township, Montgomery county, deceased, either by bond, note or book debt, are desired to make immediate payment thereof to the subscribers, otherwise they will be dealt with according to law; and those who have any demands against said estate, are also desired to bring in their accounts, properly attested, in order for settlement.

May 30.

ELIZABETH DAVIS, Administratrix;
THOMAS DAVIS, Administrator.

Philadelphia, June 1, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late John Thornhill, deceased, that unless they call and settle the same on or before the first day of August next, their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney; and all those who have any demands against said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, for settlement, to

c 3 m

JOSEPH THORNHILL,
RICHARD THORNHILL,
JOHN THORNHILL,
JOHN DOWERS, } Administrators.

T O B E L E T T,

A LARGE two story brick HOUSE, adjoining Messrs. Dundas, Moore and Co. in the borough of Reading, Berks county, very suitable for a country store, as it has been appropriated to that business for some time past. For terms, apply to Mr. JAMES MAY, in Reading, or the subscriber, in Philadelphia.
May 29, 1786. + REBECCA PRICE.

May 29, 1786.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in New-Britain, Bucks County, containing upwards of 160 acres of good land, 100 acres of which is cleared, whereon are two good stone dwelling-houses, two good apple orchards, about 30 acres of very good meadow, most of which is watered, and several acres more may be made and also watered, the upland is very fertile, the remainder of said tract is well timbered, and is within one mile of the noted mill, formerly called Butler's, now in the tenure of Isaac Rich; For terms, which will be made easy, apply to the subscriber, on the premises.
PETER EATON.

W A N T E D.

A SOBER, orderly Man, capable of teaching a good English School, who understands the English Grammar, Arithmetick and Book-keeping; and if the Mathematics, the more acceptable. Such person, if well recommended, will meet encouragement, by applying to the Trustees of the Seminary of the Head of Elk.

Burlington goal, May 22, 1786.

WHEREAS the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Burlington have appointed Tuesday, the 20th of June next, for the creditors of John Wood, James Cobson, William Reed, William Miers, Robert Newell, Richard Lucas, John Haley, Vandegrift Taylor, and Elizabeth Miover, to appear and shew cause why an assignment of the said debtors estates should not be made, and they discharged from their confinement, agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of New-Jersey, made for the relief of insolvent debtors. Notice is hereby given to the several creditors of the above named insolvent debtors, to be and appear before two of the Judges of the said court, at Burlington, on the said 20th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of their several and respective estates should not be made, agreeable to the said act, and the said debtors be thereupon discharged from confinement.

East Whiteland township, Chester county, June 4, 1786.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last night, from the subscriber, an Irish servant boy, named MICHAEL DEACE, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, has lately had his hair cut very thin, which is fair, he is much addicted to lying, and speaks in the Irish dialect. He took with him a coat, jacket and breeches of country-made cloth, of a light colour, almost new, a small wool hat, two Russia shirts, one of which is new, a pair of trowsers of country-made-linen, and old neat-leather shoes. Whoever will secure said servant in any goal, or give his master notice of him, so that he may be apprehended, shall have the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges will be paid by
JOHN BARTHOLOMEW.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, the 20th of May, a small dark brown HORSE, about 6 years old, a small star in his forehead, not docked. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. ¶ PAUL JONES.

B O S T O N.

The good education of youth is one of the most capital and important considerations which can engage the attention of a community. A general diffusion of knowledge is essential to the prosperity of a people, and the best preservative of their freedom. "The plant of liberty thrives in the light—it turns towards its genial influence—while ignorance and slavery grope hand in hand in the dark." It must therefore be a pleasure to all who wish for the prosperity and glory of this rising nation, to observe the zealous and liberal exertions of its citizens, in promoting the cause of literature, and providing for the instruction of youth in every useful and ornamental science. The institutions for this purpose, particularly in the southern states, have been greatly multiplied since the establishment of peace—New ones are daily rising up. Every town and every neighbourhood (says a late Baltimore paper) are using the most commendable and spirited endeavours for the education of youth. On Elk-Ridge, almost at our very door, an academy of general literature is at this instant about to be laid, and beneficially endowed—the same is proposed in Frederick—Bladensburg boasts a promising one, lately begun by the well-directed zeal of its inhabitants—Georgetown has been justly famed, for years, on account of an excellent seminary, to which boys are sent from remote parts, and even different states. If we cross the Potomack, and visit Alexandria, the most formidable of our commercial rivals, we shall find her pursuing the same career of scientific glory: A most flourishing seminary is maintained by the liberality of her citizens, without distinction. The immortal deliverer of his country adds fresh lustre to his splendid honors, by accepting a seat at the board of its Visitors, and enrolling his name in the list of its munificent benefactors. That truly great man, born for the safety of our nation, lives to be the ornament of our nature.

To these it may be added, that an academy is now forming in Baltimore, to be endowed with a suitable library and apparatus; the leading purpose of which is, to give a competent flock of useful ornamental literature to such as aim no higher than common stations and employments—who desire to pass through the busy scenes of common life with reputation and success; and in which provision is also to be made for young men to lay a proper foundation, who intend a complete course in the learned languages and liberal arts.

Nor are the Ladies totally neglected, amidst the numerous institutions for rendering the means of acquiring knowledge easy; and it is hoped the mode of their education will become more enlarged and liberal, as there is no doubt their capacities are adequate to every literary pursuit. Philadelphia has, in this instance, set an example worthy of general imitation. An academy is just established in that city, under the patronage and superintendence of a number of gentlemen, for the sole purpose of educating young ladies in the most useful and necessary branches of literature.

S H E L B U R N E, (N. S.) May 11.

Since our last arrived from Halifax the Lady Packet, Captain W. James, the schooner Success, Captain Tulloch, and the Stag Packet, Captain Smith.

When the above vessels left Halifax, the Weasel sloop of war had arrived there from the Bahama islands. The discontent that had for some time prevailed among the inhabitants of some of those islands seem by their papers, printed at Nassau, to be happily done away; and as it must give every well disposed loyalist sincere pleasure, to hear of the well doing of those who have suffered with them, it is with real satisfaction we can inform the public, we have reason to think, that not only perfect harmony reigns among those who took refuge from the tyranny of Congress in those islands, but that business also, which is ever the happy attendant on concord and unanimity in any place, thrives and increases daily; and every possible check is given to smuggling, particularly in the American trade, among them: It also appears to be with sincere pleasure that they mention the thriving state of these colonies, and the acts lately passed by the assembly of this province, for the promotion of its husbandry and trade.

It is with sincere pleasure we can inform the public, that the immediate official accounts of a further continuance of his Majesty's gracious bounty of provisions to this province has not been received, yet that letters from every good authority in London, and the passengers arrived in the last vessels, positively assert it is so.

P O R T S M O U T H, (N. H.) May 25.

It may justly be observed that this country is not at present in a good situation, nor can it be, till we become more industrious, and restrain the importation of foreign luxuries, which makes us tributary to other nations. Necessity has brought about that which political wisdom has neglected. We might have been a very flourishing country, had not the love of luxury, the desire of engrossing land, the general disregard to virtue and moral obligation prevented. Liberty and mutual advantage signify nothing to those who want wisdom and virtue to improve them properly.

H A R T F O R D, May 29.

Last Monday six persons were apprehended at East Haddam, and committed to the goal in this city, charged with counterfeiting money. They were on board a small sloop, which had been a considerable time in the river. A quantity of counterfeited coin, well executed, was found on board, with dies for guineas, dollars, &c.

N E W - Y O R K, June 1.

Extract of a letter from Shelburne (Nova-Scotia) May 20, 1786.

"It is with sincere pleasure I can inform you, from very respectable authority, that our most gracious sovereign, who is ever ready to listen to the wants and necessities of his loyal subjects, and particularly to those who have made a sacrifice of every thing that was dear and valuable to them in order to support his government, has been pleased to extend his gracious bounty of provisions for the term of two years longer, to the new settlers of this and the neighbouring provinces. This is a circumstance, I doubt not, that will make those infant settlements flourish, at least I am in hopes it will this, whose inhabitants, with the greatest industry, strive to outvie each other in the cultivation of their country as well as town lots, for nothing seems stirring or is talked of here except agriculture, which has put almost every other kind of business to a stand. The number of loyalists here who have claims on government, some indeed to a very large amount, in consequence of a confiscation of any part of their property by the American states, will also prove an additional weight to the stability and importance of those provinces, by enabling the greater part of the landholders to settle on their farms, and with the help of his Majesty's allowance of provisions, make considerable improvements thereon, a circumstance too long neglected in this part of the globe.

"The snow lively, Captain Park, was to sail from London the first week in April, consequently the may be expected hourly; by her we expect official accounts of his Majesty's gracious will and pleasure for granting a further continuance of his royal bounty of provisions, as mentioned before."

R I C H M O N D, May 25.

A correspondent, who has before taken notice of the steps taken by Great-Britain to ruin the trade of America, observes, that as long as generosity, patience and fortitude are virtues in the esteem of mankind, the American character of the present day must stand foremost on the list of political eminence, as we not only cherish in our bosoms our avowed enemies, graciously admitting them to all the privileges of native citizens; but silently suffer the encroachments of the British court, with a Christian patience and manly fortitude, unparalleled in the page of history. The late act of the British parliament prohibiting

the exportation of manufacturing tools of all kinds to this continent cannot but afford pleasure to every citizen who feels for the importance of his country, as it opened a new field for the further display of those virtues which dignify the inhabitants of our western hemisphere.

A L E X A N D R I A, June 1.

We learn from Fauquier county, that a few days ago, near Berry's ferry, as a man was riding, he was suddenly and violently attacked by a mad wolf, which first seized his horse by one of his hind legs, and so frightened him that he threw his rider. He then fell on the man, and would probably have finished him on the spot, had he not seized his hat and made off with it. The next day the wolf was killed near that place, in endeavouring to enter a house. The wounded man now lies very ill, almost certain of dying mad, should his wounds not prove mortal.

The great quantity of rain which has lately fallen has caused the fresh in Potomack to be greater and the tide higher than ever was known here before. The vast quantities of fence rails, wood, &c. which continually come down the river, make us apprehensive much damage has been done to plantations situated near the river above us, as several pieces of mills have been taken up near this town.

Commonwealth of Virginia.

Port of Alexandria, May 30, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Port Law will commence and be in force from and after the tenth day of June next. By this law all ships and other vessels trading to this commonwealth from foreign parts, which are the property of other than citizens of the commonwealth, or which are owned by a citizen or citizens, jointly with a foreigner or foreigners, are required to enter, clear out, lade and unlade at some one of the following places, viz. Norfolk and Portsmouth as one port; Bermuda hundred, Tappahannock, York-Town, or Alexandria, and at none other. All persons trading in Potomack river with this commonwealth are hereby required to conform their conduct to the aforesaid law.

CHARLES LEE, Naval-Officer.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, June 7.

At a meeting of a large number of the Merchants and Traders of this city, on Monday evening last, at the City Tavern, it was unanimously determined to discountenance, by every means in their power, the practice of smuggling goods, as tending to defraud the state of its revenue. The committee of Merchants was at the same directed to frame an association for the above purpose, to be signed by the Merchants and Traders.

His Excellency George Clinton, Esq; is re-elected Governor, and the Hon. Pierre Van Courtlandt, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor, of the State of New-York.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax to his friend in Boston, dated May 8.

"Some time since, our Governor, at the request of several of the merchants, &c. of this place (who, having large debts due to them from the farmers, grazers and butchers, thought it the most eligible method of recovering them, to stop the Boston trade, and thereby increase the price of the articles which those men dealt in) and an address from the House of Assembly (who are mostly men of the above description) thought proper to shut the port against American bottoms; and a number here, thinking the officers of the customs, and others concerned, too negligent in their duty, formed an association for the detection of those who should endeavour to evade the proclamation; and the influenza then reigning was so strong, that most of the traders put their hands to it; the consequence of which was, that the officers, taking it in the light of a complaint of their inattention, have been, since that affair took place, doubly vigilant in the discharge of their duty; and many of those very men who signed the association have felt the effects of their inquiry—there have been some thousands of pounds seized from the stores of many of them. This, however, has not deterred the others from their purpose; and every vessel from the states is sure to have a number of them instantly on board, on her arrival; who, mixing with the crowd, and being unknown to the master, have an opportunity of pumping the men and boys of the vessel; and if any thing is heard or found, which will afford the smallest pretension for a prosecution, a libel is immediately filed and the vessel and cargo seized, and obliged to stand a trial; and as the whole burthen of the proof rests with the defendant in such cases, there is almost a moral certainty of her condemnation. Within these few months past no less than six or eight have been condemned and sold here.

"Matters seem, so many here, to be fast drawing to a crisis; they cannot long remain in this situation; for, should the Americans attempt to retaliate (and I think it not improbable they may) the consequence will be, of course, ANOTHER WAR."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-York, to his friend in Alexandria, dated May 17, 1786.

"Yesterday Congress received dispatches from Mr. Adams, our Ambassador at the court of London, informing them he had made a demand of the posts, which had been refused, they alleging the States had violated the treaty with respect to the debts; and that they would not comply with the part of the treaty respecting the posts, until we shewed a disposition to perform our engagements respecting the debts. The only States not mentioned in the report of the committee of the merchants are Connecticut, Rhode-Island, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey and Delaware."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 6.

"A rumour of a very alarming nature was circulated yesterday with much rapidity through the town, to the following purport:—That as the judges of assize, on the present Munster circuit, were approaching Tralee, assize town in the county of Kerry, they were met by several hundreds of persons, who in the most daring and outrageous manner, threatened them and their attendants with certain death if they entered Tralee, to try the White Boys then in custody in the goal of that town. Some of the mob are said to have declared in the most solemn manner to the above judges, that two gibbets were absolutely erected at Tralee, on which it was determined to hang them, if they attempted there to open their commission. It is added, that the judges having no military guard with them, and none of the army being at present quartered at Tralee, they thought it prudent to return back towards Limerick, in order, as it is imagined, to procure a powerful military effort to attend them in their return to Tralee.

"In confirmation of the above, it is confidently said, that an express arrived late on Tuesday night, with intelligence of this most atrocious affair, and with the addition of the following particulars: That the judges had taken a troop of horse with them from Limerick, to attend them to Tralee, but had dismissed the troop on the road, on receiving, as it is imagined, some fictitious intelligence, that there was not the least room to expect any disturbance in Tralee, on the intended trial of the White Boys; that having approached within a few miles of Tralee, they were met by an immense multitude of the insurgents, and accosted as above described: That after the judges had turned back, the mob proceeded to Tralee in great triumph, surrounded the goal and informed the keeper they had compelled the judges to return to Limerick, and therefore insisted that he would instantly open the prison door, and set free the confined White Boys, otherwise they would immediately have the goal in flames; upon which, it is said, the gaoler was necessitated, to prevent the violence threatened, and the danger of having all his prisoners escape, to comply with their demand."

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Session of the TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the COMMONWEALTH of PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our last.]

SATURDAY, March 18, 1786. A. M.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of the county of Chester was read, stating the delinquency of several counties in the payment of their proportion of the taxes, and in the payment of the wages of their own representatives, whilst the laws have been rigorously enforced in the other counties, and praying the collection of the late taxes may be suspended until the arrearages of all former taxes are fully paid up in every part of the state, that the number of officers of government as well as their salaries may be lessened.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A memorial and petition from divers inhabitants of the county of Northumberland was read, setting forth, that in conformity to a resolution of the General Assembly, passed the 22d day of March, 1784, the Commissioners therein appointed called upon the Treasurer and Commissioners of the said county for the arrearages of the eighteen-penny taxes which remained in or might come into their hands, for the purpose of laying out the best and nearest road from Conrad Minick's to Sunbury, but that the Treasurer and Commissioners have refused to pay unto or account with the aforesaid Commissioners for any money whatever; therefore praying relief in the premises.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A report from John Byers and Christopher Gettig, two of the Commissioners appointed by a resolution of the General Assembly of March 22d, 1784, to lay out a road from Conrad Minick's to Sunbury, was read, setting forth, that in compliance with the said resolution they applied to the Treasurer and Commissioners of the county of Northumberland, for payment of the arrears of the eighteen-penny taxes which had or might come to their hands, but were informed that all the monies by them received on account of those taxes were paid away, and that no separate account thereof had been kept.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from John M'Ginley, William Waugh, David Blyth, James Stevenson and Moses M'Clean, of Hamilton-Ban township, in the county of York, was presented to the chair, and read, as follows, viz.

To the Honorable the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

The PETITION of John M'Ginley, William Waugh, David Blyth, James Stevenson and Moses M'Clean, all of Hamilton-Ban and Cumberland townships, in the county of York,

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty-one, one James M'Ginley, Archibald Baird, John Witherow and Jeremiah Lochry, contracted with Charles Carroll, Esq; for the purchase of a certain tract of land, called Carroll's Delight, then supposed to be in Frederick county, Maryland, but which, by the running of the line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, is situate in Hamilton-Ban and Cumberland townships, in the said county of York, containing five thousand acres, be the same more or less: That Charles Carroll, by the same agreement, was not obliged to convey any part of the premises until the whole of the purchase-money was paid; but the said purchasers having divided the said land into several lots, and sold most of them, and most of the under-purchasers having paid Charles Carroll or the said first purchasers for their respective shares, the said Charles Carroll conveyed, by the consent of all the contracting parties, the shares of such under-purchasers as had so paid, in fee. But there being, at the time when Charles Carroll executed the said respective deeds, one hundred and ninety pounds sterling due by the petitioners, or those under whom they claim; for this sum of money Amos M'Ginley and William Witherow gave their joint and several bonds to said Charles Carroll, who conveyed that part of the said land, till then unconveyed, to Amos M'Ginley, in consideration of five pounds sterling, by his deed, bearing date the 20th day of December, 1770, in which deed are conveyed the lands contracted and paid for by the petitioners, for whom the said Amos M'Ginley's name was used in trust as to their respective shares. That the said Amos M'Ginley died intestate before he executed any conveyance or release in trust for any of those tracts or parts of the said lands, contracted for by the petitioners.

And that Ann M'Ginley, widow of said Amos M'Ginley, John Agnew and William M'Clean, are Administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of the said Amos M'Ginley; and that they left lawful issue, the survivors, James M'Ginley, Hance M'Ginley, Temperance M'Ginley, Samuel M'Ginley, Amos M'Ginley and Sarah M'Ginley. The petitioners therefore pray that the honorable House will permit them to bring in a bill to empower and oblige the Administrators of the said Amos M'Ginley, or, in case of death, the survivors, to execute, deliver and acknowledge, such deed and deeds, conveyance and conveyances, to them respectively, for their respective shares or lots of the said land, on their parts of the said purchase-money which were not paid to the said Amos M'Ginley as aforesaid being paid to his said Administrators, as the said Amos M'Ginley, in his life-time, could or was compellable to have done, the petitioners giving due notice of the premises to the heirs at law of the said Amos M'Ginley, or to the guardians of such of them as are under age.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee to whom was re-committed, March 9th, the report relative to the disturbances at Wyoming, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

[To be continued.]

On FRIDAY next, Precisely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Assortment of MERCHANDIZE. ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

THOSE who have any demands

against the estate of THOMAS PRYOR, late of Burlington, deceased, are desired to meet at his late dwelling on second day, the twelfth of next month, with their respective accounts, in order to know the true state of his affairs, fix the mode of administration, and such other matters as appear necessary. May 29, 1786. HANNAH PRYOR.

N. B. Those indebted to the estate are desired to make speedy payment. \$ 1 w

THE public are hereby informed, that good BOATS are kept at JOSIAH CRAWFORD's ferry, on Monongahela river, about three miles above the old Fort, and 22 miles from Catfish; there are good roads for waggons on both sides of the river. Good attendance and the best of usage, at the lowest rate, by June 5, 1786. NATHANIEL COLEMAN.

CAME to the place of the subscriber, in Moreland township, Montgomery county, on the night of the 12th instant, a Bay Horse, fourteen hands high, supposed to be seven years old. Any person proving property and paying the charges, may have said horse, by applying to May 13th, 1786. ANDREW BUSKIRK.

DANIEL TYSON

Has removed his STORE to Third-street, between Market and Arch-streets, and opposite to the Bunch of Grapes Inn, Where he has for SALE, a Large and General Assortment of DRY GOODS,

As usual: Consisting of—
COARSE, fine, and superfine broadcloths,
Felt, castor and beaver hats and hatters trimmings,
English and Flemish bed ticken,
Brabant sheetings,
Calicoes and chintzes, cambricks,
Camblets, calimancoes, durants and shalloons,
Cutlery and ironmongery,
Drillings, diapers,
Gloves and mitts, muslins,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Thread and cotton hose,
Jeans and jeanets,
Corduroys and thickfets,
Figured jeans and corduroys,
Plated stirrups, bits, &c.
Plated side-board furniture,
Plated buttons and buckles, with a variety of other articles:
Also, A complete assortment of fine and coarse *Boulting Cloths*,
360 hogheads James river tobacco,
Coffee in barrels, almonds in casks,
A 13 inch cable, and anchor of suitable weight,
A few casks Seneca snake-root, &c. &c.

MILL STONES.

FRENCH BURS, of various sizes,
FOR SALE BY
Jonathan, Rumford & Abijah Dawes,
At their STORE in Water-street, between Market and Arch-streets. \$6 w.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient three Story Brick House,
on the south side of Lombard-street, between Front and Second-streets. Enquire of the Printers. \$

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the stables of the subscriber (on the 14th instant) living in Flemming town, Amwell township, Hunterdon county, state of New-Jersey, a Sorrel HORSE, 7 years old, 14 hands and an inch high, not docked, his left eye out, has a star and large snip, natural to trot and canter.

Also, A Chefnut Sorrel MARE, five years old, 14 hands 3 inches high, her hind feet white near her hams, natural trotter.

Also, Stolen from the stable of Abraham Funk, of Springfield township, Bucks county, state of Pennsylvania, a Dark Brown HORSE, 5 years old, 14 hands 3 inches high, with a small star and snip, a scar on his near hind foot, between the pattern joint and hoof, natural to trot and canter. Whoever apprehends said thief or thieves, so that they may be brought to justice, shall receive NINE POUNDS reward, and reasonable charges, and for said horses NINE POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS, or for either of them THREE POUNDS FIVE SHILLINGS, with reasonable charges, to be paid by

JUDAH HIGGINS,
ABRAHAM FUNK.

May 17th, 1786.

May 25, 1786.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A TRACT of Land, situate in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, containing about 24 acres, part of which is woodland, being late the estate of Lydia Morris, deceased. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscribers, or either of them.

ISAAC WARNER,) Executors.
NATHAN GIBSON,)

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber for goods purchased at his late Ironmongery Store, are hereby desired to pay the same to Mordecai Lewis, & Co. who he has appointed his attorneys on the occasion, and those who have demands on that account, may apply to them for settlement.
Philadelphia, May 26, 1786. GILBERT RODMAN.

Philadelphia, May 25, 1786.

THE present distressful situation of the POOR of the city of Philadelphia, district of Southwark, and townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, rendering it highly necessary that the Poor Tax should be speedily collected, and paid into the Treasury of the Contributors to the Relief and Employment of the Poor; the Overseers of the Poor of the city, district and townships aforesaid, are hereby required to pay the amount of their respective duplicates into said Treasury, and settle their accounts on or before the tenth day of June next. All Overseers who shall neglect or refuse to comply with this requisition will be proceeded against as the law directs.
By order of the Magistrates of the city and county of Philadelphia, HILARY BAKER.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Talbot county, state of Maryland, about the 20th instant, a Negro Fellow called PETER, the property of Mrs. Henrietta Maria Chamberlaine, of the state and county aforesaid. He is about twenty years old, has a very remarkable mouth, which looks as if it had been scarified, is very fond of drink, has been accustomed to chimney sweeping, and probably will attempt to pass for one: He had on, when he went away, a soldiers coat, of blue and red, his other clothes not known. Whoever will secure him in any goal where the subscriber may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM HAYWARD, jun.

Talbot county, March 26, 1786.

Richland, Bucks county, May 22, 1786.

WHEREAS Thomas Foulke, late of Richland, in the county of Bucks, deceased, was in his life time Executor of the last will of Jane Owen, of Upper Saucon, Northampton county, widow, deceased, but had not finished the business of the said trust before his decease. The subscriber, Executor of the said Thomas Foulke, hereby gives notice to the heirs and legatees of the said Jane Owen, that he intends applying for an order of Orphans Court to make a final settlement of the estate of the said Jane Owen, and desires the said heirs and legatees, and any others having just demands against the said estate, to apply to him on or before the first day of October next, that their several claims may be adjusted, by EDWARD FOULKE, Executor of Thomas Foulke, deceased.

Easton, May 22, 1786.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-house, in the town of Easton, on Tuesday, the 20th day of June next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, a certain Tract of Land, situate in Plainfield township; bounded by land of Jacob Rath, Jacob Titus, and others, containing 200 acres, more or less, whereof about 60 acres are cleared, with a quantity of good meadow, and more may be made, with a dwelling-house and other out-houses; late the property of Gideon Ritchie; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold, by PETER EALER, Sheriff.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the night of the 15th instant, in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, on Lancaster road, about 7 miles from Philadelphia, a young large black HORSE, about 16 hands high; the owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.
May 25, 1786. ANTHONY TUNIS.

Just arrived in the ship Harmony, Capt. Willet, from LONDON, and to be SOLD, by

TOWERS & EVANS,

Next to the Presbyterian Meeting, in Market-street,
A fresh assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Painters Colours, &c.

Among which are the following articles, viz.

CAMPHOR, Cantharides, Opium, Rhubarb, Jallap, Ipecacuanha, Tartar Emetic, Cremor Tartar, Crude Tartar, Red Bark, &c.

Red Lead,
White Lead, dry and ground in Oil,
Spanish Brown, ditto ditto,
Yellow Oker, ditto ditto,
Prussian Blue, ditto ditto,
Verdigrase, ditto ditto,
Black Lead,
Blue Black,
Frankfort ditto,
Ivory ditto,
Lamp ditto,
Brown Pink,
Dutch ditto,
Rose ditto,

Carmine,
Drop Lake,
Flake White,
Indian Ink,
Kings Yellow,
Stone Oker,
Strewing Smalt,
Spanish Whiting,
Turkey Umber,
Venitian Red,
Vermillion,
Verditer,
Vitriol.

Crate Glass of all sizes, suitable for Pictures, Clock Faces, &c.
Window Gals, from 19 inches by 13 to 8 by 6. Painters Brushes, Camels Hair Pencils, drying Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, &c. &c.

By ROBERT BASS,

In Market-street, between Third and Fourth-streets,
This Day Imported in the Harmony,

Captain Willet, from London, the usual fresh, and necessary, Supplies of all the useful and most rare DRUGS and MEDICINES in present Practice.

GLASS and stone Shop Furniture,
with every necessary and utensil for the fixing young gentlemen with a complete Apothecary's Shop.

A quantity of purified Salt-Petre, in casks of three hundred weight each, particularly refined for the preserving of provisions, and the making of powder.

Best French Verdegrie, and Aleppo Galls, picked for dyers and hatters use.

Isinglass of the first quality, for wine merchants, brewers, and refiners of liquors.

A quantity of pure Gold and Silver Leaf, by the packet, hundred, or single book.

A chosen parcel of Frankfort Black, for copperplate printing. Reeves's new invented, incomparable, Drawing Cakes, for miniature painting, in boxes of 45, 30 and 20 different shades and colours: Also complete sets of soft Crayons, and Crayon Pencils, Gold and Silver Shells, with many other beautiful bright colours, in constant use by painters and limners; the finest Annatto for dying yarn and linen.

Dr. Priestly's Apparatus for making Chalybeate Water, and for impregnating liquors with fixed air; now rising into general use.

All the above, with every other Article in the Apothecary and Drug business, will be Sold, Wholesale and Retail, for every current Money in circulation.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

Being part of the estate of Capt. John M'Nachtane, deceased, A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Pennsbury Manor, in the county of Bucks, 5 miles from the borough of Bristol, containing about 200 acres, about one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing on Crozer's creek, which creek takes its rise from out of a number of never failing springs on this plantation, a considerable quantity of meadow may be made at little expence; the land is chiefly covered with a quantity of the best hickory and oak; there is a small log house on the premises, about 50 acres of the land has been partly cleared. A clear and sufficient title will be given. For further particulars, enquire of

CORNELIA M'NACHTANE, Executrix, or EDWARD POLE.

This place being so near a landing on Crozer's creek, which empties into the river Delaware, makes it very valuable, as all the wood may be conveyed to the Philadelphia markets.

All persons indebted to the estate of the late Captain JOHN M'NACHTANE of this city, deceased, are desired to pay the same immediately; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in, properly attested, to CORNELIA M'NACHTANE, Executrix, or

Imported, and to be Sold, by

THOMAS HARPER,

In Second-street, near the New-Market,

COPPER in sheets and bottoms,

Spelter folder, borax, pig brass, crown glass, 8 by 10, 3d. 10d. and 20d. nails, rod. and 12d. brads, oznabrigs, sail duck, 7-8 and yard wide Irish linens, 4 and 4½lb. pins, 7-8 and yard wide cotton checks, white flannel, white tammies, London shalloons, calimancoes, pillows, jeans, jeanets, corduroys. Also, gin in casks, Jamaica spirits and St. Kitts rum.

CALEB ATTMORE, Hatter,

In Second-street, near the Church, Philadelphia, hath for Sale, A GOOD assortment of hat linings for fine and felt hats, flat looping, worsted ditto, hat-bands, velvet binding by the dozen or piece, white silk cord, white flat silk looping, white hooks and eyes, bow strings, seal skins, pumice stone, wrapping paper by the ream, blocking and seine twine, copperas by the cask or cwt. logwood, verdigrase, hatters brushes, brass rubbing dishes, Stamper's and Trancher's red leather, glue, country made felt hats by the dozen, &c.

Just published, and to be sold by HALL and SELLERS, Printers, in Market-street, and WILLIAM WOODHOUSE, Bookbinder and Stationer, in Front-street, for the Benefit of sundry Corporations and Societies, instituted for the Support of the Widows and Children of deceased Clergymen,

The BOOK of

COMMON PRAYER,

And ADMINISTRATION of the SACRAMENTS,

And other

rites and CEREMONIES,

As revised and proposed to the Use

OF

The Protestant Episcopal Church,

At a Convention of the said Church in the States of

NEW-YORK,
NEW-JEESEY,
PENNSYLVANIA,
DELAWARE,

MARYLAND,
VIRGINIA,
and
SOUTH-CAROLINA,

Held in Philadelphia, from Sept. 27th to Oct. 7th, 1785.

At the above Places may also be had, A few Copies of the JOURNAL of the CONVENTION.

FOR SALE,

In Penn-street, at the Stores of

Willing, Morris and Swanwick,

HYSON and Bohea Teas, in whole, half and quarter chests, of the last importation from China, French cambricks and lawns, filks and fattins, Mens and womens plain and coloured gloves, Gold lace, India and French chintzes and calicoes, Italian filks, silk handkerchiefs and oil cloth umbrellas, Scotch threads, checks, buckrams, rattinets, &c. Queens ware, China plates, &c. in crates and boxes, Marble chimney pieces, slabs and paving tiles, Zant currants in barrels, Roll brimstone in boxes, Old Martinique coffee in bags, French brandy in pipes, Claret in boxes, of three and four dozen each, Madeira, Teneriff and Sherry wines.

May 6, 1786.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away last night, from the subscriber, living in East Bradford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, an English servant man, named JAMES KENNEDY, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark brown hair, thin visaged, hollow eyed, by trade a shoemaker, had on, when he went away, a striped linsley coat, a red waistcoat with a piece of brown cloth down the button holes, blue linsley trowsers, blue woollen stockings, old shoes tied with strings, two old shirts, and an old felt hat; he likewise stole and took with him, a great coat, lined with green baize, corduroy cape with mohair buttons on, and two silk handkerchiefs, one marked S B. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by

May 1, 1786.

DAVID LEWIS.

Taunton Works, May 4, 1786.

Taunton Iron-Works for SALE,

CONSISTING of a Furnace and Forge, with a very large body of good iron ore, and a tract of about 3000 acres of woodland, which the works are upon, with a part of a saw-mill, and upwards of 2000 cords of wood already cut, which will enable the purchaser to put the furnace in blast very soon.

The above works are in good order, almost the whole being new within these twelve months, and within 17 miles of Philadelphia, and 8 from a navigable creek leading to the same. Ore and coals so near the works that the teams haul with ease three loads a day, and the whole is well supplied by never failing streams of water. Reasonable time will be given for the payment of part of the purchase money, or the subscriber will reserve the use of the forge for one year, and receive pig-iron in part payment. For further particulars, please to apply at said works, to

GEORGE HASTINGS.

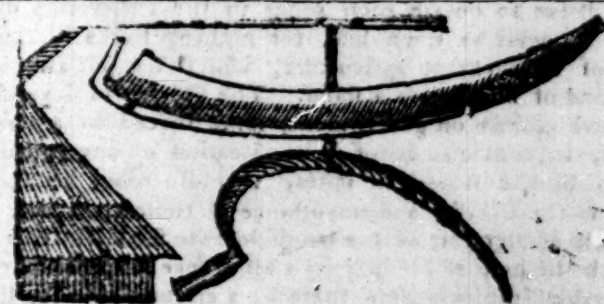


FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred dozen grass and cradling SCYTHES, and a general assortment of SICKLES, now preparing for the ensuing harvest, by the subscriber, at his Scythe and Sickle Manufactory, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets, at the sign of the Scythe, and next door to the sign of the Black Horse tavern.

THOMAS GOUCHER.

N. B. Two Apprentices, that can be well recommended, are wanted at said Factory.



SCYTHES, of all Kinds,

Manufactured and Sold by the Subscriber,

At the sign of the Scythe, in Penn-street, nearly opposite to Thomas Penrose's dwelling-house; they are sold also by JOHN HELLINGS, in Second-street, between Race and Vine-streets; and at the store of GREENFIELD & HUMPHREYS, on Chestnut-street wharff.

May 1, 1786.

JOHN GARRET.